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CREAMERY AND BAKERY,
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Vanilla and Lemon, per gal. 65c
Fruits and Chocolates, per gal. 75c
Almond and Macaron, per gal. \$1.00
Bisque and Tutti-frutti, per gal. \$1.25
Bricks and Euchre, per gal. \$1.00
Sherbets and Ices, per gal. 65c
Sweet Cream, per gal. 50c

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CONCERT EVERY SUNDAY

By PROF. MORBACH'S BAND.

LION GARDEN

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Picnics, Socials,
Lawn Fetes.

This Garden has been newly decorated and refurnished for the present season, with first-class appointments of all kinds, and invites the inspection of Sunday-school, church and society committees before closing contracts.

Lion Garden is a cool, pleasant retreat, easily accessible, with street-car transfers to all parts of the city. For terms and dates address or call on
WILLIAM BAUER,
Lessee and Manager.

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Positively the Finest Work.

Reduction in prices for
thirty days to introduce
my Pictures.

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—DEALERS IN—

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Special attention given to
family orders, and goods deliv-
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city.

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ROOMS FROM 50c. Up.

HERE YOU ARE FOR REAGAN'S SALOON

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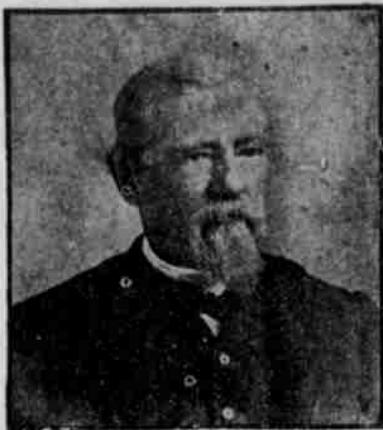
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Telephones 1097-1820.

DRY WELL DIPPING. Orders by mail will
receive prompt attention.

JAMES C. GILBERT

Is a candidate for re-election as



ALDERMAN,

From the City at Large,

Subject to the action of the Democratic
Primary, June 12.

W. J. O'HEARN,

Candidate for

ALDERMAN,

Subject to action of the Democratic Party.

JOHN CRIBBINS,

Candidate for

COUNCILMAN,

First ward. Vote city at large. Subject
to action of the Democratic party.

JOHN J. SULLIVAN,

Candidate for

COUNCILMAN

First ward, subject to action Democratic
Primary, June 12.

SIMON SHULHAFFER,

Candidate for

COUNCILMAN

Sixth ward, subject to action Democratic
Primary, June 12.

J. E. Maddox,

Candidate for

ALDERMAN,

Subject to the action of the Democratic
Party.

JOHN T. BOURKE,

Candidate for

COUNCILMAN

Fourth ward, subject to action of Demo-
cratic party.

M. J. FORD,

Candidate for

ALDERMAN,

Subject to action Democratic Primary.

GEORGE G. DESOUCHET,

Candidate for

COUNCILMAN,

Fourth ward, subject to action of the
Democratic party.

DR. CHAS. G. RUSSMAN

Candidate for re-election for

Councilman,

Fifth ward, subject to action of
the Democratic party.

DR. R. B. GILBERT

Candidate for

ALDERMAN

Subject to the action of the Democratic
Primary, June 12.

Jas. Mershon,

Candidate for the

LEGISLATURE

From the Forty-sixth Legislative Dis-
trict, composed of the

Second and Third Wards,

Subject to the action of the Democratic
party.

To the Democratic Voters of Kentucky.

I beg to announce my candidacy for
the office of State Treasurer, subject to
the action of the Democratic convention,
June 21, 1899. My early business train-
ing was received in the Auditor's and
Treasurer's offices, and I believe I have
all the qualifications necessary to the
intelligent discharge of the duties of the
office. Very respectfully,
JNO. C. HERNDON.

EARLY HISTORY.

The Irish Began to Arrive in
Kentucky About as Soon
as Boone.

Simon Kenton Was of Celtic
Descent, as Were Many of
the Pioneers.

First Mention of a Kentucky
Settlement Includes Irish
Names.

AN ABLE AND INTERESTING PAPER

The American Irish Historical Society
has been doing good work since it was
organized a few years ago in calling
attention to early Irish settlements in the
United States which ordinary historians
forget or give the credit to the Scotch-
Irish. The Vice President of the society
for Kentucky has contributed an inter-
esting paper which will appear in the
forthcoming volume of the American
Irish historical series. The Kentucky
Irish American has received an advance
copy of the paper and presents it in this
issue. It will prove interesting to most
of our readers:

Kentucky was admitted to the Union
February 4, 1791, but long before that
time Irishmen had invaded the "Dark
and Bloody Ground." Indeed when
Daniel Boone took time to write a little
history for future generations by carving
on a tree with his jack-knife, "Here D.
Boone Cilled a Bar," it is not improbable
that an Irishman was in speaking dis-
tance. Simon Kenton, the companion of
Boone, who came to Kentucky from Vir-
ginia in 1771, was of Irish parentage.
His father was born in the County Done-
gal. Kenton's life was even more ro-
mantic than Boone's. While yet a minor
he fled from his State because he believed
he had killed a rival for the hand of a
fair Virginia damsel, and coming to the
wilds of Kentucky assumed the name of
Simon Butler. To recount his many
deeds of bravery and privation would
fill volumes. Indeed he was the greatest
Indian fighter the country ever produced.
In 1782, hearing from Virginia that
William Veach, the man he had struck
down with a blow of his fist, was not dead,
he resumed his name of Simon Kenton,
and in 1793 served as Major under Gen.
Anthony Wayne. He founded Kenton's
Station and Maysville and planted the
first corn raised in the State north of the
Kentucky river. Thomas Kennedy and
Michael Stoner built a cabin and made
some improvements on Stoner's fork of
Licking river, in Bourbon county, in
1774.

Kentucky was only a colony or county
of Virginia up to 1791, and the latter
State exercised full control over the
lands until George Rogers Clark dis-
puted this right. The records show that
with the surveying parties sent out by
Virginia to this State were many men
bearing Irish names—not Scotch-Irish,
but plain Irish. Col. George Croghan, an
Irishman, writing in his journal June 1,
1765, says: "We arrived within a mile of
the falls of the Ohio (Louisville), where
we encamped after coming fifty miles
this day." This was even before Boone's
time. Col. Croghan was a connection
by marriage of Gen. George Rogers
Clark, who reduced the British posts in
Indiana and Illinois and acquired all of
the Northwest territory for the United
States. If Gen. Clark was not an Irish-
man himself, his records show that many
of his soldiers were Irish, and his sister
married one of that race, William Crog-
han.

The first survey made of Louisville
was in 1773, by Capt. Thomas Bullitt,
and his associates were John Fitzpatrick,
James, George and Robert McAfee, all
Irishmen. Dr. John Connelly owned
2,000 acres of Louisville in 1773. Col.
John Campbell, a native of Ireland, was
a member of the Constitutional Conven-
tion held in Danville in 1797. He was
Speaker of the Kentucky House, a mem-
ber of Congress and a large land owner in
what is now called Louisville.

William H. English spent \$50,000, and
five years of his life writing a history of
the conquest of the Northwest Territory
by George Rogers Clark and his asso-
ciates. While Mr. English may perhaps
be forgotten by future generations as the
running mate of Gen. Winfield Scott
Hancock on the Democratic Presidential
ticket of 1880, his name will ever be re-
membered by reason of the publication
of this history. He collected the names
of nearly all of the soldiers who were
with Clark in his fights with the British
and Indians, beginning in 1780, and
devotes 700 or more pages to the deeds of
Clark and his men. They deserve it all,
for had it not been for Clark's soldiers
the territory north of the Ohio to west of
the Mississippi would still be British. It
would take a good deal of space to give
the Irish names in the rolls of Clark's
soldiers.

With Gen. Clark in 1778 came to Louis-
ville John Haggins and John Montgomery,
both Irishmen and Captains in his com-
mand. They landed at Corn Island, in the
Ohio river, at the head of the falls,
right opposite what is now Louisville.
In 1782 there lived in Louisville with
their families John McManus, Hugh
Cochran, John Doyle, John Caghey, John
Cunningham, Michael Humble, John
Handley, Andrew Hines, Thomas Mc-
Carty, Thomas Purcell, James Sullivan,
James Brown and John McCarland, and
most of these came with Clark. That
was a pretty good Irish settlement for
those days, when men who went out to
plow were obliged to take their rifles
along to defend themselves against host-
ile Indians.

No one will venture to say that Matthew
Lyon, born in the County Wicklow in

1746, was a Scotch-Irishman. A short
sketch of him will not be out of place.
He brought the first printing press and
type to Kentucky over the mountains,
and the Farmers' Library, the first paper
published in this city, was from his press
and type (1801-7). Matthew Lyon's
father was executed in Ireland for al-
leged treason in 1765. The boy, aged
thirteen years, bound himself to the
Captain of the vessel which brought him
over to work for \$12 a month after his
arrival to pay for his passage. A Con-
necticut farmer gave the Captain two
bulls for Matthew Lyon's services, and
he worked out his time faithfully. Ever
afterward his great oath was "by the
bulls that bought me." Lyon county,
Ky., is named for him, and his remains
lie buried at Eddyville, which he found-
ed. Matthew Lyon, though once sold
for two bulls, took no mean part in the
history of his country. He belonged to
the "Green Mountain Boys" in Vermont,
was a Colonel in the Revolutionary war,
and afterward a member of Congress
from the Granite State in 1797. In 1798
he was prosecuted under the alien and
sedition laws and fined \$1,000 and con-
fined to jail for four months. While in
jail he was elected to Congress, and by
his vote broke the dead-lock which elect-
ed Jefferson President. Coming to Ken-
tucky, he was a pioneer in the wilder-
ness where Lyon county is now situate,
and his neighbors sent him to the Legis-
lature at Frankfort. He afterward served
in Congress from this State for eight
years (1803-11). He was appointed to
an Indian agency in Arkansas, and was
elected to Congress from that State; so
Matthew Lyon, a plain Irishman, claim-

ing no Scotch prefix, has the record of
being the only man ever elected to the
American Congress from three States.
His son, Chittenden Lyon, was a Congress-
man from Kentucky in 1827, and his
descendants are numerous in this State.
Many of the old families yet in Louis-
ville are of Irish extraction. In 1784
Patrick Joyce, a native of Ireland, settled
at the falls. He was a man of education,
speaking several languages fluently. The
family has left its impress on the State
ever since. One of the descendants,
Morton V. Joyce, is the present attorney
for Jefferson county.

When Gen. George Rogers Clark was
old and feeble, after having spent a good
part of his life fighting the British and
the Indians, he retired to a cabin on the
north bank of the Ohio. One day he
fell and broke his leg, and an Irish
doctor, Ferguson, who was the only sur-
geon in Louisville at the time, amputated
it, while Thomas Connelly, a fifer who
served with him in the wars, played mar-
tial music, marching around the cabin to
keep up his courage while the operation
was going on.

William H. English, in writing the
Conquest of the Northwest Territory,
spent a great deal of time and money
during twenty years or more of his life.
Being a millionaire, he could afford to
travel and spare the time looking up
records and buying them where needful.
In his history he does not enter into the
part taken by the Irish, though he told
me once that had it not been for the men
of this race Clark would never have ac-
complished what he did in conquering
the Indians in Kentucky and the In-
dians and British north of the Ohio.

Dr. Thomas Dunn English, writing of
a trip he made through the mountains of
Kentucky several years ago, says that he
was riding along one day in a wagon
when one of the "natives" who was
piloting him saw a rabbit run across the
highway. "Stop a minute, Dock," cried
the Kentuckian, "until I have a dornick
at that rabbit." Dr. English, coming to
inquire, found that the mountains had
been settled long ago by Irish, and the
word "dornick," for stone, was only one
of many Celtic words which survived.

The mountaineers were of Irish extrac-
tion, but they did not know it them-
selves.

Even before Clark came to Louisville
Simon Kenton records that in 1775 he lo-
cated in the upper and lower Blue Licks,
where game was plentiful, and he con-
sidered them as paradises. One day, to
his great surprise, there came out of the
woods toward his cabin two men, who
said their names were Fitzpatrick and
Hendricks. They had been living in the
vicinity for some time. Fitzpatrick said
he wanted to return to Virginia, and
Kenton gave him a skin and bid him
good-bye at what is now called Maysville
on the Ohio. While Kenton was on this
mission Indians entered his camp, and

when he returned Hendricks was dead.
Fitzpatrick and Hendricks were Irish-
men. Michael Stoner accompanied
Boone to Kentucky in 1774, and when he
met Kenton told him that there were a
number of men in the interior of the
territory, away from the Ohio, who were
not known to the Virginia settlers.
Several who afterward came out bore
Irish names.

In 1775 Hugh Shannon, Patrick Jor-
dan, John Lee and others settled at what
is now known as Lexington. It is re-
corded that Patrick Jordan found a large
spring down the fork in which they
camped. Joseph Lindsey paid Jordan
two guineas to allow him to locate near
the spring, and the first clearing was
made there. This is now the garden
spot of the Bluegrass region, and in Sep-
tember, 1775, the first roasting ears were
gathered from this half-acre clearing.
John Haggins located there soon after-
ward, having come down the Ohio and
up the Licking river to the place of set-
tlement. There were probably other
Irish people eating roasting ears in the
Bluegrass region one year before the
declaration of independence, but their
names have not been preserved. Certain
it is that the people living in this "clear-
ing" as soon as they heard of the battle
of Lexington named the settlement in
honor of the first victory in the revolu-
tion.

The Logan family has always been
prominent in Kentucky. In 1775 Benja-
min Logan settled near where the town
of Stanford is located. Both his father
and mother were born in Ireland, and
settled in Virginia. Young Logan came
to Kentucky when twenty-one, met



'SQUIRE JOHN MCCANN.

He will prove a worthy successor to the late Judge Thompson.

Boone and Simon Kenton and planted
the first corn in what is now called Lin-
coln county. Logan was one of the most
intrepid of the early pioneers, and led
many charges against the Indians, being
a Colonel in the early militia of the
Commonwealth.

Daniel Boone about 1775 found in
Powell's Valley Richard Hogan, Hugh
McGarry and Thomas Denton and their
families. These located afterward at
Harrodstown. Mrs. McGarry and Mrs.
Hogan were the first white women to go
up Salt river, which historic stream is
now so frequently mentioned in con-
nection with defeated candidates after
Presidential and other elections. The
Hogans and the McGarrys have frequ-
ently "gone up Salt river" since, figuratively
speaking, but the Indians were not wait-
ing for them on the banks with toma-
hawks as in 1775.

People of Irish birth or extraction were
pioneers in the educational line. Bishop
Spalding in his notes on Kentucky says
that Mrs. William Coomes, an excellent
Catholic lady, taught school in Harrods-
burg in 1775. This was long before a
church or court was opened in Kentucky.
Smith, the historian, who was not a
Catholic, says that "in the year 1775 Dr.
Hart and William Coomes settled Dren-
non Springs, in Henry county, and after-
ward moved to Harrods Station. Dr.
Hart practiced medicine, and the wife of
William Coomes opened a school for chil-
dren."

"Thus," he observes, "the first physi-
cian and the first school teacher in Ken-
tucky were both Catholics." Whether
they were Irish or not they got the credit
of being of that race, as did all of the
Presbyterian Irish who settled in the State
previous to 1780 of being of Scotch
descent.

Kentuckians are proverbial for their
independence of character and disregard
of sham and false pretense, and it has
always been a mystery to me why so
many of them, coming from ancestors like
Matthew Lyon, Ben Logan, Simon Ken-
ton and Patrick Joyce, claim to be Scotch-
Irish. Certainly in 1791, when the State
was admitted to the Union, few, if any,
Scotchmen's names appear in the old
annals, while hundreds of Irish names
figure in the early history of the Com-
monwealth. The only Scotchman that
has figured in Kentucky history that I
have heard of is James B. Beck, and he
was not by any means a pioneer.

Joseph Doniphan taught school at
Boonesboro in 1779, and the children of
Daniel Boone were his pupils. Little is
known of his early history, but it is
more than probable that his name was
Doniphan, and it was corrupted into Doni-
phan and that he was Irish.

A man with the leisure and means
could strike a rich field if he looked into
the history of the early settlement of
Kentucky. He would find that probably
seventy-five per cent. of the settlers who
came from Virginia, Maryland and Penn-
sylvania previous to 1780 were of Irish
birth or extraction. It has only been
touched on here. Hundreds of pioneers
of Celtic origin have not been mentioned,
and the writer has scarcely touched upon
the subject for want of time, but what has
been recorded here can be verified.

John B. Campbell J. W. GARRISON

IS A CANDIDATE FOR



COUNCILMAN,
From the Twelfth Ward,
Subject to the action of the Democratic
Primary, June 12.

JOHN TEVIS

NOMINEE FOR THE

LEGISLATURE
From the Forty-seventh district, Fourth
and Fifth wards, from First to Hancock
streets.

Robert Tyler

CANDIDATE FOR

SENATE
Thirty-seventh Senatorial district, com-
posed of 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th wards;
subject to action of Democratic party.

CHARLES J. CRONAN,

Candidate for

ALDERMAN
Subject to action of Democratic
Primary, June 12.

John McElliott,

Candidate for

COUNCILMAN,
Subject to action of Democratic
Primary, June 12.

MAXWELL DAVIS,

Candidate for the

LEGISLATURE.
Forty-eighth district, Sixth and Seventh
wards, subject to the action of the Demo-
cratic party.

JOSEPH RADEMAKER,

CANDIDATE FOR

ALDERMAN
PRIMARY JUNE 12.
Subject to action of Democratic party.

WILLIAM J. STACK,

Candidate for

ALDERMAN,
Subject to the action of the Democratic
Primary, June 12.

J. M. CHATTERSON,

Candidate for

School Trustee,
Eighth and Ninth wards, Democratic
Primary, June 12.

BROWN LEGHORNS.

Average 200 eggs a year. Eggs for
hatching 5 cents each. Two Cockerels
for sale cheap.

CHAS. D. JACQUES,

2422 St. Xavier.

IRISH SOCIETY DIRECTORY

A. O. H.

DIVISION 1
Meets on the Second and Fourth Tues-
day Evenings of Each Month.
President—Edward Clancy.
Vice President—Thomas Dolan.
Recording Secretary—L. D. Perranda.
Financial Secretary—Peter Cusick, 132
Twentieth street.
Treasurer—John Mulloy.

DIVISION 2
Meets on the Second and Fourth Thurs-
day Evenings of Each Month.
President—William T. Meehan.
Vice President—Thomas Camfield.
Recording Secretary—John Cavanaugh.
Financial Secretary—John T. Keaney,
1335 Rogers street.
Treasurer—Owen Keiran.

DIVISION 3
Meets on the First and Third Wednesday
Evenings of Each Month.
President—Joseph P. Taylor.
Vice President—Phil Cavanaugh.
Recording Secretary—John Cavanaugh.
Financial Secretary—N. J. Sheridan,
2018 Lytle street.
Treasurer—George J. Butler.

DIVISION 4
Meets on the Second and Fourth Wednes-
day Evenings of Each Month.
President—John H. Hennessy.
Vice President—Thomas Lynch.
Recording Secretary—Thomas J. Kelly.
Financial Secretary—George Flahiff,
420 East Gray street.
Treasurer—Harry Brady.

DIVISION 6
Meets on the First and Third Tuesday
Evenings of Each Month.
President—William J. McCarthy.
Vice President—John J. Lannan.
Recording Secretary—J. E. Vener.
Financial Secretary—D. J. Tierney,
1338 Grayson street.
Treasurer—George A. Daniel.

Is a Candidate for

COUNCILMAN
From the Fifth ward, subject to the
action of the Democratic party.

John L. Gruber

Candidate for